



SIDELIGHTS

Hawaiian Hospitality.
The New Code.
State Pride.
Such Politeness.

HAWAIIAN HOSPITALITY.

In Spain and Portugal and Russia newspaper contests for the most popular young ladies or men, winners to be given a joy trip, are both unknown and unnecessary. For both there not exist an easier method of making a grand tour, without any expense, and without placing your friends under obligations?

One of the most successful of the trips is now in progress. It was engineered by Jack Atkinson, and handled with splendid ability.

About three hundred Russians are the participants. The plan is as simple as Mott-Smith's campaign against mosquitoes, and just at present proving more productive of results. Hawaii is sadly in need of laborers to turn her cane into sugar, gold and dividends. A sea trip and the rest cure is prescribed for Jack and the Russians. Without any expense whatsoever, the desired results are accomplished. Hawaii, which, according to the magazine and other advertisements, is the most beautiful spot on the face of the earth, and by comparison makes the Garden of Eden look like a New York tenement district, is now being visited by the Russians in question. When they have finally decided that the objection to the lack of facilities for ice skating is well taken, and that rubies mean dollars, and that our flour is not good, and that the plantation stores are hold-ups, and that they don't want to work anyway, the return trip will be arranged.

In the mean time, the charitable people of Honolulu—and on the face of the earth there are no more charitable—will see to it that the visitors are properly entertained. Palama Rath will provide milk for the babies, the Salvation Army, raiment, baths, and provender for the women, and the small farmer advocates, enough to prevent the men from starving. When the zeal of these well-disposed individuals and institutions begins to flag, and the milk has too much water in it, and the feminine provender too much rice, and the Link McCandless supporters' menu card omits beefsteak on more than one day in the week, the return voyage will be arranged for. It will be duly, regularly and legally ascertained that the men, women and children referred to have become public charges, are undesirable citizens, and should be deported to the country whence they came.

It is said that the immigration board has on hand, derived from the new income tax law, some nine hundred thousand dollars. Regretting exceedingly that neither I nor my husband have been able to contribute to this princely fortune, I express my gratification that its use has been beneficial in the instruction of foreigners concerning American hospitality.

I visited the Channel wharf on Friday afternoon, and reserve now the right to express in next Sunday's Advertiser my impressions of our guests. It can not be done this week for lack of space and time necessarily involved in fumigation.

THE NEW CODE.

Extremely difficult it is to get the best of a cable company. To begin with, the corporation renders no bills. As with the Rapid Transit, the C. O. D. rule applies. Your congratulatory messages to friends, your hurry-up epistles on business matters, and your inquiries relative to the price of mining stock, the prospects of the passage of the prohibition bill, and the proper dope on the sugar market, addressed to the mainland, must all be paid for in cash. Never, either, does the polite attendant at the modest headquarters of the concern in the Young building overlook the fact that you are well educated and know well the rules concerning punctuation, for commas, and semicolons, and periods used by you all serve to deplete your pocketbook. Quotation marks, they say, count four commas.

It cost the clients of the Hawaiian bar several hundred dollars to have Robertson and De Bolt appointed Judges, for the wires were kept busy, and, as the lawyers say, the costs taxed. Several lawn fetes and fairs and other agreeable money-spending diversions will be necessary because immediate and lengthy notification to the powers that be at Washington concerning woman suffrage was deemed advisable. I doubt not that the manager of the outfit carries in his ledger several pages devoted exclusively to the profits derived from ship subsidy and coastwise suspension agitators. Tourists who have run short occasionally help the good work along, and Governor Frear, before the exhaustion of his contingent fund, thinks it quite often necessary to keep the two big men at the Nation's capital, Kuhio and Taft, properly instructed as to their duties, by submarine methods.

But dividend-paying days for the stockholders will mighty soon cease. Indeed, perhaps the appointment of receivers may be necessary. And this much-needed reform will have been accomplished by a Honolulu gentleman—his achievement is so great that I don't say "man." I was favored by the editors of the "Paradise of the Pacific" with a glance at the advance sheets of a new code compiled by the aforesaid gentleman, and now to be put into active operation. Twelve years' labor did its compilation consume, but it is now ready for use, and being printed.

Hereafter a steamship booking can be attempted, or a barrel of vinegar ordered, or the prospects of the Democrats carrying the next congressional election inquired about, by the use of a single word.

Of peculiar interest are pages 725-751, both inclusive, devoted entirely to Hawaii. The author has constructed ninety-four combinations of the letters contained in the word "prohibition," and for each combination there is a distinct meaning. Gallons, barrels, cases, straights, blends, compounds, in any quantity and of every quality, on credit or for cash, for medicinal or convivial purposes, to be shipped on sailing or steam vessels, may be ordered at slight cost insofar as the cable is concerned. Apparently apologizing for neglecting the opportunities afforded by the length of the name "Kalanian'ole," the copyright, Mr. Wertz, of Hackfeld & Co., states that the forty-three combinations given will be added to from time to time. By the use of a given one of them you can cheaply and expeditiously make all of your political and legislative wants and wishes known. Nineteen variations of the word "piliikia" refer exclusively to immigration matters, and, according to the text, are inserted at the request of the territorial board. Copies of the book will be charged for at the rate of \$7.50 each, but Sidelights assures you that they are worth it, assuring you, at the same time, as an evidence of her sincerity, that she is not a press agent.

STATE PRIDE.

Of course, it is well known that Yale and Harvard and other brain-producing institutions have organizations in Hawaii. Occasionally each society gathers its members together and indulges vigorously in patented yells, produced perhaps by pure food brands. But colleges are not the only victims of the anniversary and celebration habit. Ohio may have looked good enough to leave by quite a sprinkling of our white population, but every once in a while Judge Kingsbury discovers that it has produced more Presidents, political scrums, impassioned oratory and iron and beer manufacturers than any other State in the Union, and issues an edict and gathers the hosts together to decent thereon. The discovery of gold in California in forty-nine, the well-earned reputation of ability to convict grifters and keep them out of jail, and general far-reaching, indeed, universal superiority in every respect, even though the longest be earthquakes, inspire Native Sons. Spontaneously they import wines from their State, fruit from San Diego and Los Angeles, fish from Santa Barbara—on other occasions known as Pearl Harbor—and game which at least is believed and guaranteed as some time or other to have resided in the neighborhood of Hetch-Hetchy. The only part of the menu card which is local is the champagne. New England and Virginia, remembering the lessons taught by both the revolutionary and civil war, combine, and, under the auspices of the "Daughters," vote resolutions and play all sorts of games on proper days. Willie Kinney and Wade Warren Thayer, both good lawyers, but Democrats, assisted by James Chief of Detectives Taylor, all hailing from Utah, keep careful track of the birthday of Brigham Young, the admission into the galaxy

INHERITANCE TAX MOUNTS UP

Estate of Mrs. Campbell-Parker Will Have to Pay Over \$6000.

The estate of the late Mrs. Campbell-Parker will probably have to pay into the territorial treasury next to the largest inheritance tax paid here since the tax was established by the legislature. It is estimated that the tax will be about \$6000. The George Galbraith estate, which paid over twice that sum, is the only other estate that went as high as \$6000.

Deputy Attorney General E. W. Sutton, who is working on the Campbell-Parker estate, has been keeping track of the inheritance taxes, and finds that the government is getting quite a tidy revenue from it. The record shows the following payments by estates, exclusive of the Campbell-Parker contribution yet to come, and several others of considerable size:

1909.		
July 10—Joshua K. Brown...	75.14	
14—Paul Bessar	15.53	
14—Rosa Santos Silva...	131.50	
20—Mary Armstrong Pat-		
ten	51.09	
24—Kahale Palapala	507.99	
Aug. 16—Cornelia B. Damon...	407.18	
16—E. B. Thomas	461.82	
16—Mary E. Goodale	90.05	
18—Gilbert Waller	37.00	
18—Charles Notley	100.00	
20—James Stewart	162.01	
20—J. O. Carter	1,900.00	
27—Susuki Yashiki	14.86	
Sept. 3—Thomas Rain Wal-		
ker	2,015.95	
7—Henry E. Cobbs	435.02	
8—S. M. Kalawela	10.00	
9—Aug. Dreier	2,063.74	
13—Mary Dame Hall	5,818.76	
13—Elizabeth C. Bar-		
wick	23.66	
21—Kapule	300.42	
23—Chun Afong	319.33	
23—James S. Bailey	8.52	
25—Geo. Galbraith	12,911.93	
30—Nellie W. Brincker-		
hoff	4,023.25	
Oct. 11—Wm. G. Smith	1,519.53	
11—Wm. E. Taylor	8.58	
13—Wm. H. Pfleger	902.50	
20—Elizabeth Sniffen	51.52	
30—Jos. Marsden	2,005.26	
Nov. 27—C. H. H. L. Ahlborn		
Dec. 3—David Kawanaukua		
7—Cornelia H. Brown	528.90	
16—Augustine Enos	1,792.84	
17—Chas. H. Gault	8.40	
21—Maria J. Forbes	127.19	
21—Genevieve Dowsett-		
Dunbar	125.59	
21—Stuart P. Birmingham		
30—H. H. Haalelea	1,437.99	
1910.		
Jan. 10—John W. Pfleger	240.00	
10—Baldwin Mehner	10.52	
13—Fanny H. Sachs	135.10	
20—Fred C. Baldwin	482.07	
Feb. 4—Stephen Higgins	107.64	

WOMEN'S WOES

Honolulu Women Are Finding Relief at Last.

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches, dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over, when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys and is endorsed by thousands of people.

Mrs. C. P. Maxwell, E. Bay Ave., Olympia, Wash., says: "Lapse of time has only strengthened my good opinion of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as the relief I obtained from their use two years ago has been permanent. I was in a serious condition as the result of kidney trouble. I had such severe backaches and heavy, bearing-down pains across my loins that my housework was a burden. Dropsical symptoms appeared and my feet and ankles became badly swollen. Learning of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I procured a box and before I had used them long they had entirely disposed of my trouble. I have recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on several occasions since then, as I know they can be relied upon to bring relief from kidney disorders."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

of Senator Smoot's borough, and the completion of the temple, governing themselves accordingly. Indeed, all of the important members of the federal compact have representatives in Honolulu, who never overlook an opportunity of calling your attention to the manifold advantages of having lived in some particular State.

All honor to the residents of less noted subdivisions of the Union, who will not permit the others to get the best of them. For even insignificant Wyoming, with a population which, with the drafts made on it by Hawaii, now averages less than one to the square mile, and with a climate which boasts of the same adjective as will Hawaii when Woolley's bill gets through congress, celebrates. Whether it was Postmaster Pratt's confirmation, or Senator Clark's opposition to the proposed amendments to the Organic Act, or Ed Towse's publicly announced cooperation with Dave Withington on the booze question which prompted the demonstration—I should say demonstrations—I know not. But Wyoming got together, and stood together, about a week ago, in a manner worthy of a better State. A long bunch of freerackers, a couple of gaudy Chinese lanterns, and the crowd vied with each other in making noise. And the morning following, which happened to be Sunday, I saw a car marked "special" attached to the 9:15 train, and was told, on inquiry, that Bob Shingle was the host at the Peninsula of Wyoming people, on the occasion of a reunion. I did not quite understand the significance of U. S. Marshal Hendry and Chief Melville boarding the same car, but suppose it was all right.

The spirit is a most admirable one. Were I a man, and the only one here hailing from a given State, I should hunt up some date in its history which marked an epoch, and celebrate it fittingly, perhaps like my prairie, sagebrush friends, hysterically. No harm is done, the scenery of life is broken up, and patriotism fostered.

KAUAI IS SATISFIED WITH HER ANSWER TO LIQUOR QUESTION

No Saloons and Sixty Blind Pigs --- Latter Technical in Some Cases---Little Drunkenness and Crime.

By Edward P. Irwin.

Kauai has solved the liquor problem—to her own satisfaction if not, perhaps, to the complete satisfaction of some who are not fortunate enough to own broad acres and reside on the favored isle. And, therefore, Kauai looks with a slightly contemptuous, but without an indulgent, smile at the other islands which have not reached her own state of bliss, virtue and beatitude and which are still in the throes of the long struggle to arrive at a solution of the troublesome problem.

Kauai points with pride to the fact that she has no saloons. She does more than point with pride—she boasts of it and exults over those unfortunate islands that issue licenses for the sale of liquor. Kauai has no licensed saloons—but she has more than three score blind pigs. She has solved the liquor problem—but the thirsty mortal need not remain long thirsty if he has the price of a drink. The prohibition question awakens comparatively little interest in Kauai—but Judge Hardy, in his charge to the grand jury last week, confined his remarks almost exclusively to the question of the illicit sale of liquor and the terrible damage done to the people of the Garden Island by the power of booze.

Less Drunkenness.

And yet, it is but fair to say that Kauai has, in a measure, at least, solved the problem. Her solution might not do for all the other islands, very probably would not for some of them, particularly Oahu, but it serves very well for herself.

It is an undoubted fact that since Kauai abolished saloons and refused to grant retail liquor licenses, the percentage of drunkenness and its attendant misdemeanors and crimes has very greatly decreased. The grand jury sat just one day last week, and the next day returned just one indictment—and that was for child stealing and the crime was more or less of a technical nature and had no connection with liquor. The term of the circuit court lasted three days—and there was not a single case tried. The calendar consisted of several cases, including three for the illicit sale of intoxicating liquor, but all the offenders withdrew their appeals and pleaded guilty or forfeited their bonds.

It is possible, of course, that the scarcity of lawyers on the Garden Island has much to do with the comparatively small amount of litigation and the decision of offenders convicted in the magistrate's court not to appeal to the circuit court. But it is also true that the absence of saloons is the chief reason for the small percentage of crime.

Many Blind Pigs.

So it appears that the tight little island has some grounds for the air of superiority which she habitually wears and the half-contemptuous indulgence which she extends to her sister islands. It is likewise true that her holier-than-thou expression is not entirely justified by the facts in the case.

Kauai is full of blind pigs. Not as full, perhaps, as she was a year or two ago, but still full enough for two islands of her size and with her population. She has, according to Judge Hardy's statement, not less than sixty places where liquor is sold illegally—and many of these places are of common knowledge. That they are protected it would, probably, be too much to say, though there is no question but that not so long ago some of the officers of the law were fully acquainted with the location of the blind pigs and with the appearance, taste and effects of the booze sold in them. It is, indeed, a question if in certain parts of the island a fine of \$100 is not tantamount to tacit permission to operate for a certain or uncertain length of time.

That Revenue Tax.

It should be stated, however, that the term "blind pig," in its generally accepted meaning, does not strictly apply to all who, technically, at least, are engaged in the illicit selling of liquor. Nor does the fact that a man has paid a special internal revenue tax for the sale of liquor mean that he is necessarily engaged in the general dispensation of the beverage that inebriates.

It was explained by several Kauai

people, as indeed the collector of internal revenue has himself explained, that in many cases the plantation laborers go to their luna or their cook or the manager of their boardinghouse and "chip in" to buy a tub of sake, a few barrels of beer or a barrel of whiskey. If the luna, cook or boardinghouse manager buys the liquor, sends it out to the men, and charges it up to them, he is technically selling liquor. And when the internal revenue men find it out, he is compelled to pay the special \$25 tax for the sale of liquor at retail. But it is certain that the internal revenue force, though numbering but a few men, is much more successful in learning of such transactions than are the territorial or county authorities.

Arrests Are Rare.

Convictions for drunkenness are of such rarity on Kauai as almost to come in the class of events. Yet this must not be taken as meaning that drunkenness is unknown or even infrequent on the Garden Island. It simply means that arrests for drunkenness are rare. And this is not any reflection on the police, for they are empowered to arrest only when one is found drunk in a public place. There being no saloons, and the blind pigs having of necessity to take measures to prevent publicity, most of the liquor sold is drunk in the plantation camps. A laborer may get as drunk as a lord in his own camp, and, so long as he does not assault his neighbor, try to kill his wife or some other man's wife, or commit any other act which in itself constitutes a crime or misdemeanor, he is safe from arrest.

Charles P. Dole, district magistrate for the district of Lihue, made the statement to an Advertiser reporter that he had had only one drunk before him in three months, and that was a Korean. In his district, said Sheriff Rice, all the drunks arrested are Koreans. The men of other nationalities buy their booze and take it to their own camps or homes to drink it. The Korean acquires a jug of bad whiskey, sits down beside the road and calls in his passing friends and acquaintances, and they proceed to get gloriously soused and lie there until a cop comes along and gathers them in.

No License Policy Good.

Everybody on Kauai to whom the question was put as to the success of the no-license policy declared that it was working out very well indeed.

"The policy of granting no retail licenses is working out splendidly," was the statement made by Arthur Rice, treasurer of the county. "Liquor conditions on this island have been greatly improved since that policy was adopted."

Representative William J. Sheldon made a statement to the same effect, but expressed the opinion that the congress of the United States ought to pass a law restraining the collector of internal revenue from issuing federal licenses to any man who does not hold a territorial license. Mr. Sheldon, however, apparently labored under the very common, but erroneous, belief that the internal-revenue department issues licenses for the sale of liquor. As a matter of fact, it does not, but only collects a special tax from liquor-sellers.

Mr. Sheldon said he thought the legislature ought to make the existing liquor law more stringent than it is. In particular, he would have a law making the possession of a federal special tax receipt prima facie evidence of the sale of liquor.

Situation Improved.

Judge Hofgaard, district magistrate of Waimea, expressed himself as satisfied that the liquor situation on Kauai has greatly improved since retail licenses were cut out. He was obliged to acknowledge, however, as, indeed, the records of his own court testified, that blind pigs abound and flourish, and that any one who will may drink.

The Unsolved Problem.

It is evident that though Kauai may have solved the saloon problem, she has by no means solved the blind pig problem. And yet, the solution is in her own hands, or, more specifically, in the hands of the plantation interests. Most of the keepers of blind pigs are plantation employees, and their names are known to their superiors. They could be put out of business in a single day if the plantation managers were simply to tell them that they must either quit selling liquor or leave the employ of the plantation.

The trouble is, the plantation interests are afraid to take this step. They fear, probably without good grounds for fear, that it might react upon them by causing dissatisfaction among the laborers and perhaps causing many of them to leave. "The plantations," said Auditor George Baker of Lihue, "need labor and they dare not discharge their employees who sell liquor."

And yet, Mr. Baker, a few minutes later, expressed the opinion that prohibition would not cause any labor troubles. The Japanese would stand for it. "They are not going to migrate just because they can't get their sake," he said.

But the big interests, having more at stake, are correspondingly more afraid of what might happen should they attempt to stamp out the blind pig evil, and they let the illicit sale of liquor go on under their noses, and when the color of the pig gets too strong, they turn their noses the other way and pretend they can not smell it.

Oriental Ignorance.

It appears quite probable that some

of the orientals do not realize that they are violating the law by selling liquor without a license, when they have paid the special federal internal revenue tax. The county clerk of Kauai, a Hawaiian, made a statement that puts the blame for the blind pigs upon the federal government. "The trouble is," he said, "that the Japs and Chinese look on the possession of a special internal revenue tax receipt as a license to sell liquor. I found that several of my own clients among the orientals had hung up their special tax receipts prominently and they told me that they had been told that these gave them the right to sell. I had to warn them that they were violating the law."

The orientals were mistaken, of course, in their statement that any internal revenue officer had told them that the payment of a special internal revenue tax gave them the right to sell liquor in the Territory, but the mistake is not so strange, considering the fact that the oriental's knowledge of the laws and customs of the country in which he makes the money he sends home to Japan is extremely limited.

The Question of Prohibition.

Kauai having solved the liquor problem to her own satisfaction, at least, her people are not worrying themselves much about prohibition—especially prohibition by act of the legislature. Their lack of interest in the question amounts almost to apathy. Ask a resident of the Garden Island what are his views on the prohibition question, and he looks at you in a surprised way as if it were something he had never stopped before to consider. But he is willing to consider it, for the moment at least, if pressed.

The general belief expressed by those asked was that Kauai might possibly at the special election go dry by a very close vote, but that the other islands, being less virtuous and more addicted to booze, would assuredly vote in favor of retaining their saloons.

There are, however, some reasonably ardent prohibitionists on Kauai. Representative Sheldon, for instance, has always been listed as a prohibitionist, and indeed, he says now that he is in favor of it. But he also says that he is not taking any public stand in the matter. "I may be instructed by my constituents if I go back to the legislature," he said, "so I'm not saying anything on the prohibition question."

Commission Bugaboo.

"The people are afraid that prohibition will lead to government by commission," said Mr. Sheldon. "And, anyway, I don't believe that territorial prohibition will prohibit. Yet, if we have federal prohibition, it means that congress expresses the belief that we are not capable of self-government and that the legislature is incompetent." Mr. Sheldon's position is evidently delicate.

Representative Coney was more outspoken. "I am not in favor of prohibition," he said, "and I shall work against it. I do think, though, that the present liquor laws should be amended to make them more strict and to limit the number of saloons. There are entirely too many saloons in Honolulu. Six or eight good ones would be enough. And no license should be granted to any oriental." Mr. Coney added that he did not believe that prohibition by legislative enactment would work. It would only greatly increase the number of blind pigs throughout the Islands.

Sheriff Rice said he did not believe that Territorial prohibition would be any good. He, like Representative Sheldon, was of the opinion that the revenue officers should not be allowed to issue special tax receipts to any man for the sale of liquor unless the man already had a license from the Territory.

Deputy Assessor Kanukou is strongly in favor of prohibition and said that he had so expressed himself publicly several times. "But there are few others who are taking any stand one way or the other," he said, "so far as any public utterances are concerned."

The Original Package.

There are seven wholesale liquor places on Kauai, but these are to all intents and purposes retail places. Liquor may not, according to the regulations, be drunk on the premises, but it can be bought in almost any quantity, no matter how small. The fiction of the original package is carefully treasured, but the original package may contain as little as two ounces of whiskey.

What the regulation really accomplishes is to do away with drinking at the bar and with treating, the latter probably one of the most detrimental features of the regular saloon. The liquor must be taken off the premises to be drunk. But off the premises may be next door, not five feet away.

An unfortunate feature of the "wholesale" selling is that, though a man may not treat or be treated at the bar, he may carry away a quart or a gallon of liquor and try to drink it all at one time for fear somebody else will get part of it. Or, if he be that way inclined, he may take it home and feed it to minors who would not be able to buy it themselves.

It is but fair to say, however, that, according to the statements of the police authorities of Kauai, the wholesale liquor stores are decently conducted and, as a rule, comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Virtuous Kauai has solved the problem (forgetting the sixty or more blind pigs, of course) and it is not to be wondered at that the glance she sometimes confers on Oahu upon islands less favored of the gods and the sugar barons is humorously indulgent and tinged a little with schadenfreude.

But it is a good deal of a question whether or not Kauai's solution of the problem would be applicable in Honolulu or even on the larger island of which Hilo is the metropolis.